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ABSTRACT

Data on federal financial support for education for fiscal years (FY) 1980 through 1990 are presented. To the extent possible, outlays for education from all federal agencies are included. Total federal support for education was estimated to be \$61.8 billion in FY 90, an increase of 58% since 1980. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 2% between FY 80 and FY 90. Nine tables present the following data: (1) federal support for education by category; (2) federal funds for education and related activities by level; (3) ten largest providers of federal education program funding by agency; (4) largest education program activities by level; (5) non-federal funds for education generated by federal programs; (6) estimated federal tax expenditures for education; (7) total federal support by category of recipient; (8) total federal support by level and category of recipient; and (9) estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support by level and type of support. Three graphs complement the tables. Three tables providing additional data for the years 1965, 1970, and 1975 are included in the appendixes. (SLD)

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Survey Report

May 1991

Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1990

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NCES 91-631

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Fiscal Years 1980 to 1990

Charlene M. Hoffman
Data Development Division

Data Series:
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U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES 91-631

U.S. Department of Education

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National Center for Education Statistics

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May 1991

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Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1990

Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, was an estimated \$61.8 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1990, an increase of \$22.6 billion, or 58 percent, since (FY) 1980. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 2 percent between FY 80 and FY 90 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).

- For FY 90, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be \$50.5 billion--an increase of 47 percent in current dollars but a decrease of 5 percent since FY 80 after adjusting for inflation. Non-federal funds generated by federal programs (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at \$11.3 billion, a rise of 133 percent in current dollars between FY 80 and FY 90 and 50 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 6).
- Between FY 80 and FY 90, after adjusting for inflation, federal program funds for elementary and secondary education declined 15 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 24 percent; other education funds (which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 46 percent; and funds for research at institutions of higher education increased 44 percent (see table 2B on page 8).
- In FY 90, ED outlays totaled \$22.4 billion, reflecting an increase of 71 percent in current dollars from FY 80 and 10 percent, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent to 44 percent (see figure 1, page 3).
- About 61 percent of total federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 90. Another 17 percent was used for student support. Banks and other lending agencies received about 11 percent and all other recipients, including libraries, museums, and federal institutions, received the balance of about 12 percent (see table F in appendix, page 53).

- Schools and colleges derive only about 11 percent (FY 90) of their revenues from the federal government, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated \$359.1 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 90, revenues from federal sources amounted to \$37.7 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to \$321.4 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 23 and 24).
- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 11 percent in FY 90. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 to 8 percent, and at institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 to 14 percent (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 23, 24, and the Sources and Methodology section, page 27).
- In FYs 80, 89, and 90, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see figure 2, page 5, and table A in appendix, page 39):

	1980	1989	1990*
	[In billions of current dollars]		
On-budget	\$34.3	\$47.9	\$50.5
Elementary and secondary	16.0	19.8	21.1
Postsecondary (on-budget)	10.9	13.0	12.9
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	3.2	3.5
Research	5.8	12.0	13.0
Non-federal**	4.9	11.3	11.3
Total	\$39.2	\$59.2	\$61.8

	[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]		
On-budget	\$53.3	\$49.9	\$50.5
Elementary and secondary	24.9	20.6	21.1
Postsecondary (on-budget)	17.0	13.5	12.9
Libraries, museums, and other	2.4	3.3	3.5
Research	9.0	12.5	13.0
Non-federal**	7.5	11.7	11.3
Total	\$60.8	\$61.7	\$61.8

* Estimated.

** Non-federal funds generated by federal programs.

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 90 were (see table 3, page 9, and table B in appendix, page 40):

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990*</u>
	[In billions of current dollars]		
Dept. of Education	\$13.1	\$21.7	\$22.4
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.4	6.6	7.2
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	5.8	6.2
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.7	4.0
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.6	2.6
Dept. of Labor	1.9	2.3	2.3
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.5	1.7

	[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]		
Dept. of Education	\$20.4	\$22.6	\$22.4
Dept. of Health and Human Services	8.4	6.9	7.2
Dept. of Agriculture	7.1	6.0	6.2
Dept. of Defense	2.4	3.9	4.0
Dept. of Energy	2.5	2.7	2.6
Dept. of Labor	2.9	2.4	2.3
National Science Foundation	1.3	1.5	1.7

* Estimated.

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Introduction

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education for fiscal years 1980 through 1990.¹ The appendix tables in the back of this report, however, have additional data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975. In order to account for all federal support for education, programs having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes (see tables A and C in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education (ED) in 1980, many large and significant federal education programs are outside of ED. To get a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from all federal agencies has been included.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary concerns. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the FBI Academy. Also, a variety of problems ranging from poverty to helping veterans are addressed, in part, through federal education programs.

Third, non-federal funds generated by federal programs raised as a result of federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (see page 12).

The fourth consideration is estimated federal tax expenditures, which in this report include only losses in tax revenue incurred by the federal government because of education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures.

It is also important to note that FY 90 data are all estimated and will be subject to later revision. These estimated FY 90 outlays are from various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal year 1991*.

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the near future.

¹ Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1989 and Digest of Education Statistics, 1989*.

Federal support for education falls into three categories: on-budget support, non-federal funds generated by federal programs, and federal tax expenditures.

1. On-budget federal funding is provided through programs funded by annual Congressional appropriations.

2. Non-federal funds are generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although non-federal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Non-federal funds are not included in the federal budget like the on-budget funds because they are classified as being private enterprises even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Almost all such non-federal education funds go to postsecondary education.

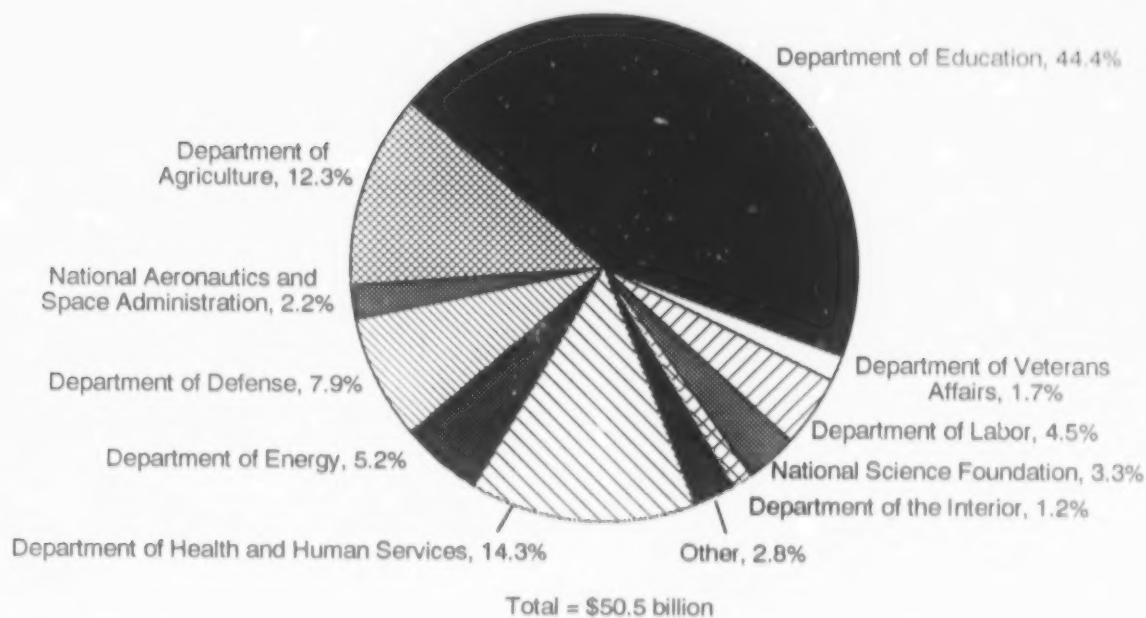
3. Federal tax expenditures are revenue losses attributable to provisions of the federal tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption or deduction from gross income or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability. An example would be charitable contributions to educational institutions.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1991*. The inflation index rose 55.3 percent between FY 80 and FY 90. Additional technical information appears in the *Sources and Methodology* section.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) intends to publish an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); *Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984*, *Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1988*, *Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1989* (NCES); and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This bulletin has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), were Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, W. Vance Grant, and Peter S. Stowe. Mark Travaglini provided editorial assistance and Phil Carr designed the cover. Within the Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation, there were Neil C. Nelson, Faye Tavernier, and Maurice Stewart. Outside reviewers were Jay Noell from the Congressional Budget Office, and Barry White from the Office of Management and Budget.

**Figure 1.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency:
Fiscal year 1990**



SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1991*; and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal years 1988, 1989, and 1990*.

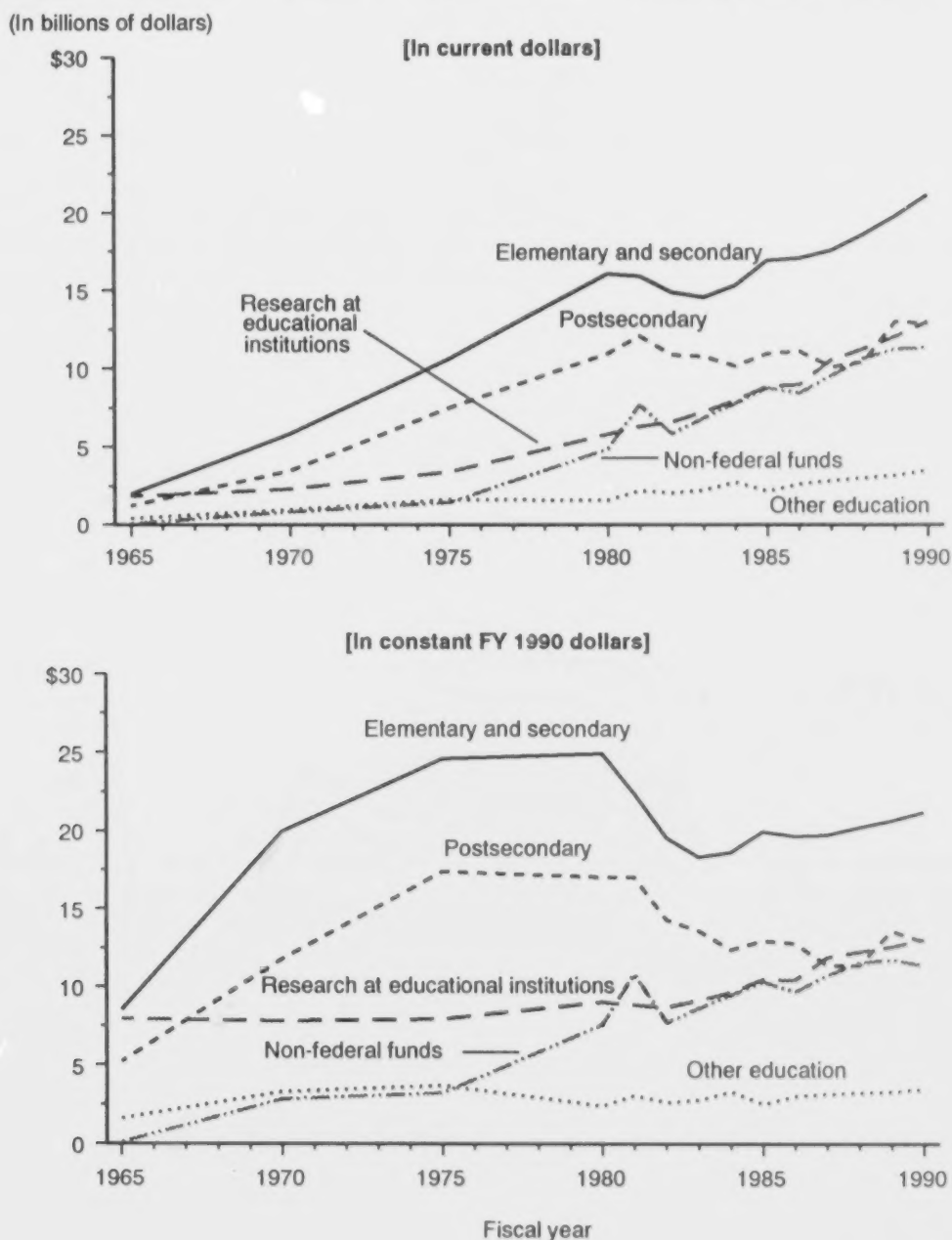
Federal Support for Education

Total federal support for education is estimated to be \$61.8 billion in Fiscal Year (FY) 90, an increase of 58 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, this amounts to an increase of 2 percent. This total includes federal program funds and non-federal funds generated by federal programs and excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.) Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FYs 65 and 75 reflecting an increase of 189 percent for elementary and secondary education; 230 percent for postsecondary education; and 127 percent for other education (see figure 2). Non-federal student loan monies generated by federal programs grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to \$3.2 billion in FY 75. In contrast to most sectors of education support during FYs 65 and 75, on-budget funding for research and development dropped slightly, after adjustment for inflation (0.6 percent). Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except non-federal funding for student loans, which grew rapidly. Because of the expansion of the student loans in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need, non-federal funds generated by Federal programs rose from \$3.2 billion in FY 75 to \$7.5 billion in FY 80 (constant 1990 dollars).

After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, other education, and research at colleges and universities. Between 1980 and 1983, total federal on-budget and non-federal funds for education dropped by 14 percent after adjustment for inflation (see tables 1B and table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (18 percent), and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of non-federal student loans generated by federal programs. After 1983, total federal on-budget and non-federal funds began to rise again, increasing 18 percent by 1990 after adjustment for inflation. This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (16 percent); other education (26 percent); research at colleges and universities (43 percent); and an increase of 32 percent for non-federal funds. Federal on-budget funds for education were estimated to have increased 16 percent between FY 83 and FY 90 in constant dollars.

Non-federal funds generated by federal programs showed an increase in real dollars between FY 80 and FY 90 (50 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These non-federal amounts tend to fluctuate because of changing tuition rates and changing program legislation which affect the number and amount of student loans.

Figure 2.--Federal program support for education, by level and non-federal funds generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1965 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1990; and unpublished data.

Table 1A.--Federal support for education, by category:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1990
[In billions of current dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year					Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	1980	1983	1986	1989	1990*	
Total	\$39.2	\$41.5	\$48.1	\$59.2	\$61.8	57.7
Federal programs, on-budget	34.3	34.7	39.7	47.9	50.5	47.0
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	4.9	6.8	8.4	11.3	11.3	133.3

*Estimated.

Table 1B.--Federal support for education, by category:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1990
[In billions of constant FY 1990 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year					Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	1980	1983	1986	1989	1990*	
Total	\$60.8	\$52.3	\$55.4	\$61.6	\$61.8	1.6
Federal programs, on-budget	53.3	43.7	45.7	49.9	50.5	-5.3
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	7.5	8.6	9.7	11.7	11.3	50.2

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1991*.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1990; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be \$50.5 billion for FY 90. In current dollars, this figure shows an increase of 47 percent between FY 80 and FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, this figure represents a decline of more than 5 percent between FY 80 and FY 90 (see tables 2B and table A in appendix). However, federal program funds generally have increased over the past 6 years, rising by almost 16 percent between 1983 and 1990, following a decline between 1980 and 1983 (see tables 2A, 2B, and table A in appendix).

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal aid, \$21.1 billion or 42 percent in FY 90. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs declined 15 percent between FY 80 and FY 90 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decreasing in the early 1980s and rising in the later 1980s as did federal funding overall. Postsecondary education programs received \$12.9 billion of federal aid, or over 25 percent of total funds in FY 90. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed an even larger decline between 1980 and 1990 (24 percent) than did the elementary and secondary programs. Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for \$13.0 billion, or 26 percent of the total. In contrast to general programs (primarily supporting student loan and grant programs) for postsecondary education, federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 44 percent between FY 80 and FY 90. The inflation-adjusted amounts for research have increased every year since 1982, except for 1986. The remaining 7 percent of federal aid, or about \$3.5 billion, is estimated for "other" education programs, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. "Other" education programs increased over 45 percent from FY 80 to FY 90, after adjustment for inflation. The "other" education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but have risen since 1985 (see figure 2).

Table 2A.--Federal program funds for education and related activities, by level:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1990
[In billions of current dollars]

Level of program	Fiscal year				Percent change	
	1980	1983	1989	1990*	FY 80 to FY 90	FY 83 to FY 90
Total	\$34.3	\$34.7	\$47.9	\$50.5	47.0	45.3
Elementary and secondary	16.0	14.5	19.8	21.1	31.8	45.4
Postsecondary education	10.9	10.8	13.0	12.9	17.5	19.5
Other	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.5	125.9	58.7
Research	5.8	7.2	12.0	13.0	123.7	79.4

*Estimated.

Table 2B.--Federal program funds for education and related activities, by level:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1990
[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]

Level of program	Fiscal year				Percent change	
	1980	1983	1989	1990*	FY 80	FY 83
					to FY 90	to FY 90
Total	\$53.3	\$43.7	\$49.9	\$50.5	-5.3	15.5
Elementary and secondary	24.9	18.3	20.6	21.1	-15.1	15.5
Postsecondary education	17.0	13.5	13.5	12.9	-24.3	-5.0
Other	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.5	45.5	26.2
University research	9.0	9.1	12.5	13.0	44.1	42.6

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1990; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the principal source of education funds at all program levels except for research. ED's estimated FY 90 program funds were \$22.4 billion--44 percent of the total (see table 3 and table C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most--\$5.0 billion, or 38 percent of the total spent on research.

While total federal program funds for education and related activities declined 5 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 to FY 90, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies. For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from \$3.7 billion to \$0.8 billion (77 percent) between FY 80 and FY 90, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is that the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill, was for individuals in active military service before 1977. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from \$0.4 billion to \$1.1 billion, an increase of 175 percent between FY 80 and FY 90 (see table 3). NASA has increased because of more federal spending on research (see table C in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, five had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation between FY 80 and FY 90. The agencies which showed the largest percentage increases in real dollars were the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (175 percent), Department of Defense (66 percent), and the National Science Foundation (33 percent). The other two agencies that showed increases were the Department of Education (10 percent) and the Department of Energy (6 percent).

Table 3.--Ten largest providers of federal education program funding, by agency:
Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 89		FY 90*		Percent change, to FY 90
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	
Total	\$53.3	100.0	\$49.9	100.0	\$50.5	100.0	-5.3
Dept. of Education (ED)	20.4	38.3	22.6	45.2	22.4	44.4	9.8
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	8.4	15.8	6.9	13.8	7.2	14.3	-14.3
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	7.1	13.3	6.0	12.1	6.2	12.3	-12.1
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	2.4	4.5	3.9	7.7	4.0	7.9	65.6
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	2.5	4.7	2.7	5.4	2.6	5.2	5.7
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	2.9	5.4	2.4	4.8	2.3	4.5	-20.6
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.3	2.4	1.5	3.1	1.7	3.3	32.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) ...	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.0	1.1	2.2	174.5
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA) .	3.7	6.9	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.7	-77.0
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	-9.8
All other federal agencies	3.6	6.7	1.5	2.9	1.4	2.8	-59.7

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1990; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies (see table B in appendix).

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Almost 45 percent of the \$21.1 billion spent by the federal government in FY 90 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED). Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are Chapter 1, Grants for the Disadvantaged; Education for the Handicapped; Chapter 2, School Improvement Programs; Impact Aid; and Vocational and Adult Education. The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities, funds the Child Nutrition program, which is the largest single federally funded elementary and secondary education program.

Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Defense, which operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of Health and Human Services funds the Head Start program for children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security

Benefit programs. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training and Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for Indians through the Johnson-O'Malley Assistance and the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools programs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for service persons and veterans and also provides services to children and spouses of veterans through the Veterans Job Training Program and Readjustment Benefits programs.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education was the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending \$10.5 billion, or 82 percent of the \$12.9 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 90. The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance and the Guaranteed Student Loan program. The Guaranteed Student Loan program includes only special allowances to the lender, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The funds made available through non-federal organizations as a result of these programs are included under non-federal support. The Department of Defense, the second largest provider of funds for postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development. The third largest provider, the Department of Veterans Affairs, funds programs for college students who are service persons or veterans and also for children and spouses of veterans. The fourth largest provider, the Department of Health and Human Services, also supports college education through its Health Training programs.

Other Education Programs

"Other" education programs include funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, and a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad and some miscellaneous research. In FY 90, about two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and about 10 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. The largest "other" education program in FY 90 was the Rehabilitative Services and Handicapped Research program funded through the Department of Education. The Library of Congress, Agency for International Development, and the National Endowment for the Humanities also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs.

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended \$5.0 billion in FY 90, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy (\$2.6 billion) and the Department of Defense (\$2.2 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Science Foundation (\$1.5 billion) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (\$1.1 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding \$1 billion in FY 90 (see table 4 and table C in appendix).

Table 4.--The largest education program activities, by level:
Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]

Level and program, by agency	Expenditure			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90 ¹	
Elementary and secondary				
Total	\$24.9	\$20.6	\$21.1	-15.1
Child Nutrition Programs (USDA)	5.2	4.7	5.0	-4.6
Grants for the Disadvantaged (ED)	5.0	4.4	4.6	-8.4
Education for the Handicapped (ED)	1.3	2.0	1.7	34.5
Training programs (DOL)	2.1	1.6	1.5	-30.0
Head Start (HHS)	1.1	1.3	1.4	21.5
School Improvement Programs (ED)	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.9
Vocational and Adult Education (ED)	1.3	0.9	0.9	-32.0
Impact Aid Program (ED)	1.1	0.8	0.8	-28.7
Overseas Dependents Schools (DOD)	0.5	0.9	0.9	64.7
Job Corps (DOL)	0.7	0.8	0.8	8.2
Other elementary/secondary programs	5.4	2.2	2.2	-59.3
Postsecondary education				
Total (on-budget)	\$17.0	\$13.5	\$12.9	-24.3
Student Financial Assistance (ED)	5.7	6.1	5.8	1.3
Guaranteed Student Loans (ED)	2.2	4.1	3.8	75.9
Other postsecondary programs	9.1	3.3	3.3	-63.7
Other				
Total	\$2.4	\$3.3	\$3.5	45.5
Rehabilitative Services and Handicapped Research (ED)	0.7	1.7	1.8	175.9
Other education programs	1.7	1.6	1.7	-4.1
Research ²				
Total	\$9.0	\$12.5	\$13.0	44.1
Research (HHS)	3.2	4.7	5.0	53.6
Research (DOE)	2.3	2.6	2.6	14.2
Research (DOD)	1.0	2.0	2.2	118.4
Research (NSF)	1.2	1.4	1.5	30.5
Research (NASA)	0.4	1.0	1.1	174.6
Other research programs	0.9	0.8	0.6	-34.1

¹Estimated.

²Estimated for FY 89 and FY 90.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. See table C in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1990; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Non-Federal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the magnitude of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account non-federal funds which are made available for education purposes because federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Non-federal funds are not included in the federal budget as are on-budget funds because they are classified as being private enterprises even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Even though non-federal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of Federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and public lending authorities. They may result in additional federal spending and, hence, may add to the federal government budget, which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means because of loan defaults and subsidies. Almost all education-related, non-federal funds occur in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

The non-federal programs in this report have both non-federal and on-budget funding components. The Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and guarantees higher-interest, less-subsidized loans to parents and students. The on-budget components are the interest differential paid to the bank both while the student is in school, and while the student is out of school repaying the loan at the subsidized rate. If the student defaults on the loan, there is a second on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the bank must be reimbursed. The non-federal funds are the amount of the loan on which the student could potentially default. It is this part which represents a contingent liability. The Perkins Loan program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 3,300 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loan revolving funds with total assets now exceeding \$5 billion. These revolving funds have been built up through 30 years of federal capital contributions, with institutions providing one dollar for every nine federal dollars. The Income Contingent Loan program created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 is a demonstration project that currently has a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions must match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. Both the Perkins Loans and the Income Contingent Loans have revolving loan funds, from which new loans are made, and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. These institutional matching funds constitute non-federal funds. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loan and the Income Contingent Loan program are the on-budget funds and the institutions' capital contributions are the non-federal funds.

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Under the Work-Study Program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions that use these funds to provide generally up to 70 percent of the salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part-time, typically in on-campus jobs. The remaining

30 percent is provided by the school or some other employer. Up to 90 percent of a student's earnings may be from federal funds if the job is part of a Community Service Learning Project. The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) program is "campus-based" like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to \$4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need analysis system. The federal share of such grants may not exceed 85 percent of the total grant.

Some \$11.3 billion in non-federal funds, that are generated by federal education programs but do not appear in the U.S. Budget, benefited postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 90. The non-federal funds constituted more than 18 percent of the total federal support for education. Non-federal funds associated with postsecondary education, combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to \$37.2 billion in FY 90, or about 60 percent of the total spent on education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the Guaranteed Student Loan program, new student loans totaling \$11.0 billion were made in FY 90. The Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional \$15.0 million in low-cost loans to financially needy students, and the Income Contingent Loan program accounted for \$1.1 million. The SSIG program also provided aid to students with \$59.2 million in state matching grants in FY 90. The SEOG program amounted to \$49.0 million and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to \$238.0 million.

Table 5A.--Non-federal funds for education generated by federal programs:
Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In millions of current dollars]

Federal programs	Non-federal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90*	
Total	\$4,855.7	\$11,267.8	\$11,326.3	133.3
Guaranteed Student Loan	4,598.0	10,938.0	10,964.0	138.5
Perkins Loan	31.8	20.4	15.0	-52.8
Income Contingent Loan	---	0.5	1.1	---
State Student Incentive Grant ..	76.5	71.9	59.2	-22.6
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	---	22.0	49.0	---
Work-Study Program	149.4	215.0	238.0	59.3

*Estimated.

---Data not available or not applicable.

Table 5B.--Non-federal funds for education generated by federal programs:
Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In millions of constant FY 90 dollars]

Federal programs	Non-federal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90*	
Total	\$7,538.9	\$11,739.3	\$11,326.3	50.2
Guaranteed Student Loan	7,138.8	11,395.6	10,964.0	53.6
Perkins Loan	49.3	21.2	15.0	-69.6
Income Contingent Loan	---	0.6	1.1	---
State Student Incentive Grant ..	118.8	74.9	59.2	-50.2
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	---	22.9	49.0	---
Work-Study Program	232.0	224.0	238.0	2.6

*Estimated.

---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1990; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures as Education Support

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. For example, deductions allowed for state and local taxes--major sources of local education funding--on federal income tax returns affect federal revenues and are known as tax expenditures by the federal government. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes of interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Altogether, federal tax expenditures were estimated at \$18.1 billion in FY 90, reflecting a decline of 12 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see tables 6A, 6B, and table A in appendix). One possible explanation is the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and

exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction have turned many itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.²

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. This is why federal expenditures or tax subsidies should be taken into account when assessing federal financial support for education.

Table 6.--Estimated federal tax expenditures for education:
Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of current and constant FY 90 dollars]

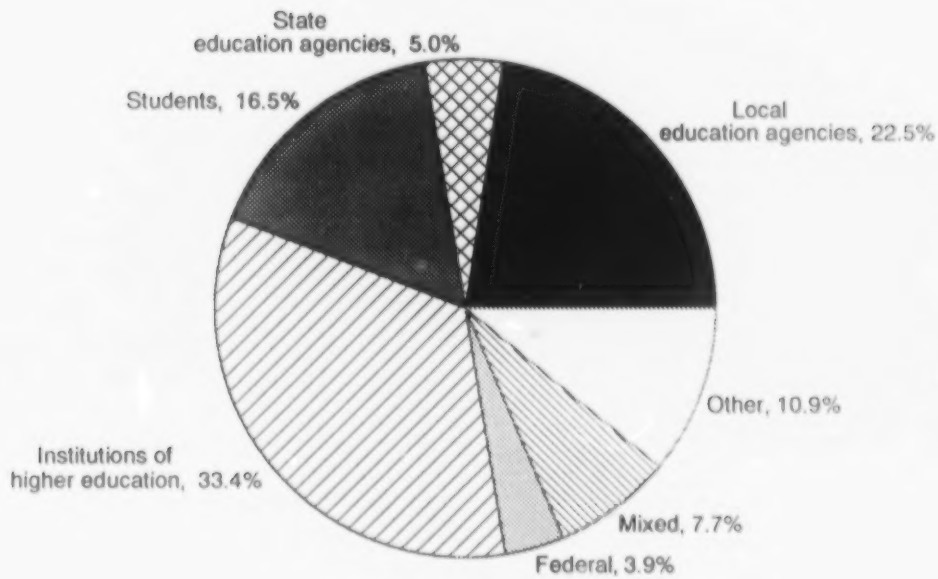
Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 80	FY 89	FY 90	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 89	Percent change, FY 89 to FY 90
In current dollars	\$13.3	\$16.9	\$18.1	26.8	7.4
In constant dollars ...	\$20.7	\$17.6	\$18.1	-14.9	3.1

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, contractor reports by Stephen M. Barro: "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to 1984", "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988"; and "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990." (See table A in appendix.)

² The National Center for Education Statistics plans to prepare a more detailed study on tax expenditures in the future.

**Figure 3.--Total federal support
for education and related programs,
by type of recipient: Fiscal year 1990**



Total = \$61.8 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1991*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*; Fiscal years 1988, 1989, and 1990; and unpublished data

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional educational institutions. Some goes directly to students (for out-of-pocket expenses), some to banks (to pay interest subsidies on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents' schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local educational agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities, such as military academies, federal libraries, and federal schools (see figure 3, and tables 7A, 7B, and tables D, E, and F in appendix). Also tabulated are "mixed" recipients, which is a category used when federal program funds are available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and "other" recipients, which include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books at the same IHEs.

Table 7A.--Total federal support for education,
by category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of current dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 89		FY 90*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	\$39.2	100.0	\$59.2	100.0	\$61.8	100.0	57.8
LEAs	10.9	27.9	13.0	21.9	13.9	22.5	27.3
SEAs	1.4	3.5	2.9	5.0	3.1	5.0	125.0
Students	9.0	23.0	10.2	17.3	10.2	16.5	13.2
IHEs	11.2	28.5	19.6	33.1	20.7	33.4	85.4
Federal	1.4	3.5	2.2	3.7	2.4	3.9	72.3
Mixed	2.5	6.4	4.4	7.4	4.7	7.7	88.4
Other	2.8	7.1	6.8	11.5	6.7	10.9	143.8

*Estimated.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 7B.--Total federal support for education,
by category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 89		FY 90*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total	\$60.8	100.0	\$61.7	100.0	\$61.8	100.0	1.6
LEAs	17.0	27.9	13.5	21.9	13.9	22.5	-18.0
SEAs	2.1	3.5	3.1	5.0	3.1	5.0	44.9
Students	14.0	23.0	10.7	17.3	10.2	16.5	-27.1
IHEs	18.3	28.5	20.5	33.1	20.7	33.4	13.4
Federal	2.1	3.5	2.3	3.7	2.4	3.9	11.0
Mixed	3.9	6.4	4.6	7.4	4.7	7.7	21.4
Other	4.3	7.1	7.1	11.5	6.7	10.9	57.1

*Estimated.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1990; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data. (See tables D, E, and F in appendix.)

Distribution of Federal Support for Education

Federal support to education amounted to \$61.8 billion in FY 90. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, Students, Other, Mixed, SEAs, and the Federal Government categories. Federal education funds increased almost 2 percent between FY 80 and FY 90, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds for LEAs fell by 18 percent after adjustment for inflation, in large part due to the discontinuation of the local revenue-sharing program. The drop in funds for Students was affected by the decline in education benefits for veterans and discontinuation of Social Security benefits for postsecondary students (see tables 8A, 8B, and tables D and F in appendix). There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 90 in programs for SEAs and Mixed recipients. This growth was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Department of Labor programs. The amount funded for the Other category rose by 57 percent between FY 80 and FY 90. Most of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Guaranteed Student Loan program.

In FY 90 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds, about 23 percent of all federal education support. Students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the Other education level. IHEs received the largest portion from research. IHEs were also the largest recipient for total federal support (33 percent). Most of the non-federal funds went to college students and IHEs.

In FY 90 (see table F in appendix), ED was the largest provider of funds for LEAs, SEAs, and Other recipients. The largest provider for Students was non-Federal programs administered by the Department of Education. The largest provider for IHEs was the Department of Health and Human Services; for the Federal Government category, the Department of Defense; and for the Mixed category of recipients, the Department of Labor.

Table 8A.--Total federal support for education,
by level and category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of current dollars]

Year and level	Recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Student	IHE	FED	Mixed	Other
1980 total	\$39.2	\$10.9	\$1.4	\$9.0	\$11.2	\$1.4	\$2.5	\$2.8
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	.9	1.6	(¹)	.7	1.9	(¹)
Postsecondary	10.9	---	.1	5.3	3.7	.2	.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(¹)	.3	(¹)	---	.5	.3	.4
Research	5.8	---	---	---	5.8	---	---	---
Non-federal	4.9	---	.1	2.1	1.6	---	---	1.0
1989 total	59.2	13.0	2.9	10.2	19.6	2.2	4.4	6.8
Elementary and secondary	19.8	13.0	1.1	.7	.1	1.3	3.6	.1
Postsecondary	13.0	---	.2	4.6	3.8	.2	.5	3.7
Other	3.2	(¹)	1.4	(¹)	---	.8	.4	.6
Research	12.0	---	---	---	12.0	---	---	---
Non-federal	11.2	---	.2	4.9	3.7	---	---	2.4
1990 total ² ..	61.8	13.9	3.1	10.2	20.7	2.4	4.7	6.7
Elementary and secondary	21.1	13.9	1.2	.7	.1	1.3	3.8	.1
Postsecondary	12.9	---	.2	4.5	3.9	.2	.5	3.6
Other	3.5	(¹)	1.5	(¹)	---	.9	.4	.7
Research	13.0	---	---	---	13.0	---	---	---
Non-federal	11.3	---	.2	4.9	3.8	---	---	2.4

¹ Less than \$50 million.

² Estimated.

---Category not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 8B.--Total federal support for education,
by level and category of recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]

Year and level	Recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Student	IHE	FED	Mixed	Other
1980 total	\$60.8	\$17.0	\$2.1	\$14.0	\$18.3	\$2.1	\$3.9	\$4.3
Elementary and secondary	24.8	16.9	1.4	2.5	(¹)	1.1	2.9	(¹)
Postsecondary	16.9	---	.2	8.2	5.7	.3	.5	2.0
Other	2.3	(¹)	.5	(¹)	---	.8	.4	.6
Research	9.0	---	---	---	9.0	---	---	---
Non-federal	7.5	---	.1	3.3	2.5	---	---	1.6
1989 total	61.7	13.5	3.1	10.7	20.5	2.3	4.6	7.1
Elementary and secondary	20.6	13.5	1.2	.7	.1	1.3	3.7	.1
Postsecondary	13.5	---	.2	4.8	4.0	.2	.5	3.8
Other	3.3	(¹)	1.5	(¹)	---	.8	.4	.7
Research	12.5	---	---	---	12.5	---	---	---
Non-federal	11.2	---	.2	4.9	3.7	---	---	2.4
1990 total ² ..	61.8	13.9	3.1	10.2	20.7	2.4	4.7	6.7
Elementary and secondary	21.1	13.9	1.2	.7	.1	1.3	3.8	.1
Postsecondary	12.9	---	.2	4.5	3.9	.2	.5	3.6
Other	3.5	(¹)	1.5	(¹)	---	.9	.4	.7
Research	13.0	---	---	---	13.0	---	---	---
Non-federal	11.3	---	.2	4.9	3.8	---	---	2.4

¹ Less than \$50 million.

² Estimated.

---Category not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished tabulations.

Federal Education Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private) rose from \$270.9 billion in FY 80 to an estimated \$359.1 billion in FY 90,³ an increase of 33 percent, after adjustment for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, adjusted for inflation, including non-federal funds and support for research, decreased 2 percent during this period, from \$38.4 billion to \$37.7 billion⁴. Total federal education support going to elementary and secondary institutions declined 16 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 90; however, total federal support to higher education institutions increased 13 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from a little over 14 percent in FY 80 to almost 11 percent in FY 90. For FY 89 and FY 90, however, the share of federal support remained steady.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 76 percent of their federal education aid from ED, while LEAs received 57 percent in FY 90. Most of the rest of the federal support for LEAs (40 percent) came from the Department of Agriculture (see table F in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 41 percent between FY 80 and FY 90, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal program support for IHEs, after adjustment for inflation, increased 8 percent and non-federal funds for IHEs increased over 43 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from almost 18 percent in FY 80 to over 14 percent in FY 90.

The Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education were the largest providers of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 25 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of the federal support in FY 90. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were non-federal funds generated by federal programs, 18 percent; Department of Energy, 13 percent; Department of Defense, 12 percent; and the National Science Foundation, with 7 percent. Of all types of recipients, IHEs also received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

³U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1990*.

⁴These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see *Sources and Methodology* section.

Table 9A.--Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:
Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of current dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 89		FY 90 1 ¹		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90
	Percent of 1980		Percent of 1989		Percent of 1990		
	Amount	expend-iture	Amount	expend-iture	Amount	expend-iture	
All levels							
Total expenditures	\$165.6	100.0	\$337.4	100.0	\$359.1	100.0	116.8
Federal support	23.5	14.2	35.6	10.5	37.7	10.5	60.7
On-budget	21.8	13.2	31.6	9.4	33.7	9.4	54.9
Dept. of Education ..	8.7	5.2	13.3	3.9	13.9	3.9	60.2
Non-federal ²	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.2	4.0	1.1	134.5
Elementary/secondary institutions ³							
Total expenditures	\$103.2	100.0	\$201.1	100.0	\$215.5	100.0	108.9
Federal support	12.3	11.9	15.9	7.9	17.0	7.9	38.3
On-budget	12.2	11.9	15.7	7.8	16.8	7.8	37.5
Dept. of Education ..	6.4	6.2	9.7	4.8	10.3	4.8	61.2
Non-federal ²	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	138.4
Higher education institutions							
Total expenditures	\$62.5	100.0	\$136.3	100.0	\$143.6	100.0	129.9
Federal support	11.2	17.9	19.6	14.4	20.7	14.4	85.4
On-budget	9.5	15.3	15.9	11.7	16.9	11.8	77.2
Dept. of Education ..	2.3	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.6	2.5	57.5
Non-federal ²	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.8	2.6	134.2

¹ Estimated.

² Non-federal funds generated by federal legislation.

³ Includes all LEA and SEA revenues. See table 8A.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 9B.--Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:
Fiscal years 1980, 1989, and 1990
[In billions of constant FY 90 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 89		FY 90 1		Percent change,
	Percent		Percent		Percent		FY 80
	of 1980		of 1989		of 1990		to FY 90
	Amount	expend-iture	Amount	expend-iture	Amount	expend-iture	
All levels							
Total expenditures	\$270.9	100.0	\$353.5	100.0	\$359.1	100.0	32.6
Federal support	38.4	14.2	37.2	10.5	37.7	10.5	-1.8
On-budget	35.6	13.2	33.1	9.4	33.7	9.4	-5.3
Dept. of Education ..	14.2	5.2	13.9	3.9	13.9	3.9	-2.0
Non-federal2	2.8	1.0	4.1	1.2	4.0	1.1	43.4
Elementary/secondary institutions3							
Total expenditures	\$168.7	100.0	\$210.7	100.0	\$215.5	100.0	27.7
Federal support	20.2	11.9	16.7	7.9	17.0	7.9	-15.5
On-budget	20.0	11.9	16.4	7.8	16.8	7.8	-15.9
Dept. of Education ..	10.5	6.2	10.2	4.8	10.3	4.8	-1.4
Non-federal2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	46.0
Higher education institutions							
Total expenditures	\$102.2	100.0	\$142.8	100.0	\$143.6	100.0	40.6
Federal support	18.3	17.9	20.5	14.4	20.7	14.4	13.4
On-budget	15.6	15.3	16.7	11.7	16.9	11.8	8.3
Dept. of Education ..	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.6	3.6	2.5	-3.7
Non-federal2	2.6	2.6	3.9	2.7	3.8	2.6	43.2

¹ Estimated.

² Non-federal funds generated by federal legislation.

³ Includes all LEA and SEA revenues. See table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support passed through local education agencies, state education agencies, elementary and secondary institutions, and postsecondary institutions. Federal programs that do not support regular educational institutions are not included. Examples would be federal support for libraries, museums, military schools, and cultural activities. Additionally, the federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included on this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures are adjusted by the Consumer Price Index and data for federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, page 27.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1991; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1990; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished data (see tables D, E, and F in appendix).

**Sources
and
Methodology**

Sources and Methodology

Data for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, FY 1967 to 1991 editions. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1990. All FY 90 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the U.S. Government*, 1991.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals exclude deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities (throughout the period) under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included, as are portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by States and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances*.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems*. The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

In the past, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government*. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from OMB. Non-federal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not

include them in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. Federal tax expenditures data are from reports prepared under contract ("Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984"; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988"; and "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990") for the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

Recipients' data are estimated based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" (U.S. Department of Education); and the Office of Management and Budget's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations and ultimate recipient. The recipients' data are estimated and tend to undercount IHEs, students, and LEAs. This is because some of the federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the Federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a "mixed recipients" category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal education support for education institutions differ in this report from those reported in other National Center for Education Statistics reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1980 where the CCD survey reports \$9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has \$12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported \$8.9 billion, whereas this report has \$11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (July 1 to June 30) which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for the handicapped are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal financial aid programs, such as GSL and NDSL, are specifically excluded from the "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey. Non-federal support is also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 1991*) and the Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, were used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator was used in all the tables and text except for institution expenditures in table 9B and the text related to expenditures for education institutions where the Consumer Price Index was used instead.

The composite deflator and the Consumer Price Index numbers are:

	Composite deflator	Consumer Price Index*
1965	0.2996	31.2
1970	0.3841	37.8
1975	0.5671	51.8
1980	0.8453	77.6
1981	0.9335	86.6
1982	1.0000	94.1
1983	1.0430	98.2
1984	1.0808	101.8
1985	1.1138	105.8
1986	1.1408	108.8
1987	1.1699	111.2
1988	1.2097	115.8
1989	1.2597	121.2
1990	1.3124	127.0

* The Consumer Price Index is adjusted to a school-year basis (July through June).

Definitions

Definitions

Appropriations -- budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Composite deflator -- price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Constant dollars -- dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) -- price index used to measure the change compared to base year in the cost of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by consumers. The Consumer Price Index number is prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Current dollars -- dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Fiscal year (FY) -- the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: From fiscal year 1844 to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Non-federal funds -- funds that are generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and implicit subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although non-federal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions.

Obligations -- amounts of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, or similar legally binding commitments made by federal agencies during a given period that will require outlays during the same or some future period.

On-budget funds -- funds that are provided through programs funded by annual Congressional appropriations. Non-federal funds are not included in the on-budget funds.

Outlays -- the value of checks issued, interest accrued on the public debt, or other payments made, net of refunds and reimbursements.

Definitions

Revenues -- money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. All funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Noncash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Tax expenditures -- losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Appendix Tables

Table A.—Federal education support and estimated federal tax expenditures, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990
[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total	On-budget support1/					Non-federal funds2/							Estimated federal tax expenditures for education9/
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Guaranteed student loans3/	Perkins loans4/	Income contingent loans5/	State student incentive grants6/	Supplemental educational opportunity grants7/	Work-study aid8/	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Current dollars														
1965	---	\$5,331.0	\$1,942.6	\$1,197.5	\$374.7	\$1,816.3	\$23.7	---	\$16.1	---	---	---	\$7.6	---
1970	---	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	\$770.0	21.0	---	---	---	41.6	---
1975	---	23,133.2	10,617.2	7,489.2	1,808.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	1,233.0	35.7	---	\$20.0	---	114.7	\$8,605.0
1980	\$52,492.8	34,317.1	16,027.7	10,939.5	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,855.7	4,598.0	31.8	---	76.5	---	149.4	13,320.0
1981	60,501.6	36,446.2	15,903.7	12,084.6	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,675.4	7,433.0	20.7	---	76.5	---	145.2	16,380.0
1982	56,322.2	34,304.7	14,839.2	10,872.8	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,837.5	5,597.0	19.8	---	72.0	---	148.7	16,180.0
1983	58,269.7	34,719.2	14,527.8	10,753.4	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,825.5	6,582.0	19.8	---	60.0	---	163.7	16,725.0
1984	60,965.9	36,104.5	15,292.4	10,163.2	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,771.4	7,520.0	17.9	---	76.0	---	157.5	17,090.0
1985	65,570.4	38,809.9	16,901.3	10,956.5	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	8,467.0	21.4	---	76.0	---	161.1	18,035.0
1986	67,599.4	39,745.0	17,049.9	11,065.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	8,142.0	20.2	---	72.7	---	159.5	19,460.0
1987	70,092.0	40,972.2	17,535.7	10,077.5	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	9,272.0	20.9	0.6	76.0	---	160.4	19,590.0
1988	70,030.5	43,216.0	18,564.9	10,419.1	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.5	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	73.0	---	150.4	16,190.0
1989	76,069.9	47,912.1	19,751.2	12,970.4	3,180.7	12,009.8	11,267.8	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	22.0	215.0	16,890.0
1990 10/	79,917.4	50,451.1	21,120.9	12,851.4	3,498.9	12,980.0	11,326.3	10,964.0	15.0	1.1	59.2	49.0	238.0	18,140.0
Constant fiscal year 1990 dollars11/														
1965	---	23,352.6	8,509.5	5,245.7	1,641.2	7,956.2	103.9	---	70.6	---	---	---	33.3	---
1970	---	42,800.8	19,921.6	11,780.2	3,296.3	7,802.8	2,844.8	2,631.0	71.7	---	---	---	142.1	---
1975	---	53,535.6	24,570.6	17,331.6	3,722.4	7,910.9	3,247.7	2,853.4	82.5	---	46.3	---	265.4	19,914.0
1980	81,499.5	53,280.2	24,884.3	16,984.5	2,404.5	9,006.9	7,538.9	7,138.8	49.3	---	118.8	---	232.0	20,680.4
1981	85,058.7	51,239.4	22,358.9	16,989.9	3,067.9	8,822.7	10,790.7	10,450.0	29.1	---	107.6	---	204.1	23,028.5
1982	73,917.3	45,021.5	19,475.0	14,269.5	2,618.4	8,658.4	7,661.2	7,345.5	26.0	---	94.5	---	195.2	21,234.6
1983	73,320.4	43,686.9	18,280.2	13,530.9	2,773.4	9,102.2	8,588.5	8,282.1	25.0	---	75.5	---	206.0	21,045.0
1984	74,030.0	43,841.2	18,569.3	12,341.0	3,291.2	9,639.7	9,436.7	9,131.4	21.7	---	92.3	---	191.3	20,752.1
1985	77,262.2	45,730.1	19,915.0	12,910.1	2,483.4	10,421.6	10,281.3	9,976.7	25.2	---	89.6	---	189.8	21,250.8
1986	77,767.7	45,723.4	19,614.5	12,730.1	3,014.1	10,364.5	9,657.1	9,366.7	23.2	---	83.6	---	183.5	22,387.2
1987	78,629.6	45,962.8	19,671.6	11,304.9	3,163.9	11,822.3	10,690.6	10,401.4	23.4	0.6	85.3	---	179.9	21,976.2
1988	75,975.9	46,884.9	20,141.0	11,303.7	3,234.7	12,205.6	11,526.5	11,261.2	22.4	0.5	79.2	---	163.2	17,564.5
1989	79,252.5	49,916.6	20,577.5	13,513.0	3,313.8	12,512.3	11,739.3	11,395.6	21.2	0.6	74.9	22.9	224.0	17,596.6
1990 10/	79,917.4	50,451.1	21,120.9	12,851.4	3,498.9	12,980.0	11,326.3	10,964.0	15.0	1.1	59.2	49.0	238.0	18,140.0

1 On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

2 Non-federal funds generated by federal programs.

3 New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

4 Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

5 Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This is a demonstration project which involves only 10 institutions and also has unsubsidized interest rates.

6 Required State matching contributions.

7 Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 85 percent of the total grant.

8 Employer contributions to student earnings.

9 Tax expenditures are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions.

10 Estimated.

11 Data adjusted by the Composite Deflator prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal years 1967 to 1991, and Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1990; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984" and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988," by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared May 1990.)

Table B.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990
[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	\$5,331,016	\$12,526,499	\$23,133,209	\$34,317,114	\$34,304,650	\$34,719,162	\$36,104,529	\$38,608,949	\$39,744,958	\$40,972,175	\$43,216,013	\$47,912,143	\$50,451,141
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	14,108,272	14,585,825	15,534,737	16,701,085	17,740,051	18,679,827	18,326,916	21,671,232	22,401,407
Department of Agriculture	768,927	980,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,107,473	4,340,869	4,616,372	4,782,274	5,041,317	5,189,779	5,481,976	5,793,616	6,226,718
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	80,150	55,090	55,180	55,114	64,613	38,898	38,553	47,566	16,837
Department of Defense	587,412	821,368	1,009,229	1,580,301	2,087,256	2,487,567	2,625,148	3,119,213	3,354,588	3,695,817	3,461,345	3,698,448	4,010,872
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,678	1,605,958	1,751,803	1,933,088	2,042,881	2,247,822	2,181,391	2,256,796	2,365,966	2,563,978	2,835,715
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,798,854	3,520,350	5,437,542	5,453,986	4,804,004	4,735,554	5,104,426	5,098,910	5,882,270	6,273,185	6,611,926	7,235,510
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,708	-52,788	5,314	969	2,158	2,000	438	342	483	51	186	203
Department of the Interior	170,088	180,975	300,191	440,547	476,030	484,314	578,779	549,479	454,273	485,922	528,409	542,488	617,013
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	81,542	80,721	57,890	66,700	62,282	66,802	72,191	79,815	83,405	88,129	98,873
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,789,315	1,833,392	1,755,839	1,948,665	1,976,980	2,258,631	2,272,226	2,277,556	2,295,007
Department of State	84,200	56,742	89,433	25,188	31,181	23,813	23,088	23,820	23,401	24,288	38,871	45,848	47,350
Department of Transportation	---	27,534	52,290	54,712	75,404	82,139	83,931	82,035	86,214	75,390	83,134	90,840	80,320
Department of Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	268,980	267,300	267,905	290,276	41,257	19,278	32,786	39,511	86,508
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,978,872	1,872,348	1,445,049	1,289,849	1,055,948	1,002,109	966,549	696,435	638,668
Other agencies and programs:													
ACTION programs	---	---	7,081	2,833	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368	3,398	4,110	4,800	5,200
Agency for International Development	63,329	86,034	78,668	178,770	205,177	173,829	238,983	198,807	198,929	240,827	242,650	227,864	226,574
Appalachian Regional Commission	---	37,836	45,786	19,032	7,436	2,855	4,918	4,745	8,582	5,445	6,466	6,145	6,145
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	753	1,379
Environmental Protection Agency	---	19,446	33,875	41,083	87,798	43,557	97,395	60,521	101,844	87,465	58,053	64,517	79,413
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	91,785	97,526	43,700	107,340	69,718	126,942	122,306	134,086	122,733
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	290	290	1,946	2,865	1,145	321	1,828	290	290	290	77	247
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	37,300	44,200	50,894	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harry S. Truman scholarship fund	---	---	---	-1,895	1,827	1,795	1,829	1,332	2,441	2,717	2,815	2,851	3,024
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	15,111	29,478	83,788	151,871	144,131	144,911	154,198	164,080	169,310	168,130	160,835	160,505	189,101
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,094	4,305
Japanese-U.S. Friendship Commission	---	---	---	2,294	1,807	2,364	1,811	2,236	235	3,225	2,274	3,004	2,995
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	83,788	151,871	144,911	154,198	164,080	169,310	168,130	160,835	160,505	177,954	206,853
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,798	258,368	197,901	255,511	369,105	367,763	354,528	467,824	490,948	787,391	899,897	978,778	1,089,043
National Archives and Records Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,118	55,252	56,521	65,153	86,266	78,718
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,362	839,554	854,665	907,917	1,035,746	1,147,115	1,147,273	1,270,415	1,310,630	1,616,421
National Endowment for the Arts	---	340	4,754	5,220	4,823	4,701	5,197	5,536	5,188	5,394	5,550	5,655	5,800
National Endowment for the Humanities	---	8,459	63,955	142,588	115,818	123,315	127,571	125,671	121,125	124,407	125,230	137,076	140,571
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,362	854,665	907,917	1,035,746	1,147,115	1,147,273	1,270,415	1,329,520	1,472,835	1,664,076
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	---	---	7,093	32,580	38,150	37,987	38,400	30,261	27,472	26,178	25,876	25,890	25,810
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	5,215	6,073	5,758	7,886	8,191	8,545	5,393	5,880	6,846
United States Arms Control Agency	---	100	---	681	184	157	---	395	276	3,244	2,633	1,619	18
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	98,210	77,188	98,558	93,788	143,007	170,514	179,853	181,208	185,521	198,537
United States Institute of Peace	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	4,083	3,478	7,232	9,029
Other agencies	10,058	1,421	5,813	960	40	298	1,300	432	715	1,688	1,870	847	953
Estimated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

NOTE: --To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Negative numbers are indicated in parentheses. Data have been revised from previously published figures. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, fiscal years 1967 to 1991; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 1990; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared February 1990.)

Table C.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990
(In thousands of dollars)

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total, all programs	\$5,331,016	\$12,526,499	\$23,133,209	\$34,317,114	\$38,809,949	\$40,972,176	\$43,216,013	\$47,912,143	\$50,451,141
Elementary/secondary education programs	\$1,942,577	\$5,830,442	\$10,617,195	\$16,027,686	\$16,901,334	\$17,535,707	\$18,564,859	\$19,751,168	\$21,120,861
Department of Education2/	567,343	2,718,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	7,554,487	8,098,436	8,869,300	9,479,284
Grants for the disadvantaged, Chapter I	---	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	3,209,923	4,027,559	4,185,357	4,558,170
Impact aid program	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	704,197	707,539	755,477	764,008
School improvement programs, Chapter II	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	889,478	443,468	975,237	1,260,915
Indian education	---	---	40,036	93,365	82,328	39,638	18,339	65,683	67,810
Bilingual education	---	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	141,483	159,746	164,759	203,893
Education for the handicapped	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,339,241	1,465,985	1,880,751	1,716,415
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,230,527	1,275,800	842,036	908,073
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	4,562,093	4,806,766	5,104,502	5,552,879
Child nutrition programs	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	4,044,830	4,286,242	4,555,581	5,001,589
Agricultural Marketing Service--commodities3/	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	350,118	349,670	342,071	350,900
Special milk program	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	15,446	18,342	18,544	18,931
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	33,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	151,699	152,512	188,306	181,459
Department of Commerce	---	---	---	54,816	---	---	---	---	---
Local public works program--school facilities4/	---	---	---	54,816	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	861,393	988,265	1,059,259	1,116,380
Junior ROTC	---	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	57,440	45,300	53,930	54,980
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	664,941	773,810	821,365	866,350
Section VI schools5/	---	---	---	---	162,588	139,012	169,155	183,964	194,850
Department of Energy6/	100	200	300	77,633	23,031	12,061	12,931	12,851	12,805
Energy conservation for school buildings7/	---	---	---	77,240	22,731	11,761	12,611	12,442	12,442
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	300	300	320	409	363
Department of Health and Human Services8/	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,531,059	1,555,542	1,651,324	1,703,515	1,883,915
Head Start9/	---	---	403,900	735,000	1,075,059	1,130,542	1,206,324	1,234,869	1,386,315
Social security student benefits10/	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	425,000	445,000	468,646	497,600
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	344,183	379,645	379,381	459,867
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds:									
Payments to States--estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	87,437	92,227	114,414	126,422
Payments to counties--estimated education share	19,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	59,016	36,455	34,922	54,804	108,120
Indian Education:									
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,265	195,994	231,512	186,643	201,523
Johnson-O'Malley assistance11/	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	22,824	20,400	23,000	23,252
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	485	1,473	584	520	550
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	44,531	50,679	58,523	67,603
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in Federal prison	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	8,744	8,679	6,933	2,857
Inmate programs12/	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	35,787	42,000	51,590	64,746

Table C.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	2,258,199	2,266,700	2,271,966	2,289,122
Job Corps13/	---	---	175,000	469,800	604,748	678,599	712,218	771,966	789,122
Training programs--estimated funds for education programs14/	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,579,600	1,554,482	1,500,000	1,500,000
Department of Transportation15/	---	45	50	60	60	55	50	40	65
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation-- Coast Guard personnel16/	---	45	50	60	60	55	50	40	65
Department of the Treasury	32	---	847,139	935,903	273,728	---	---	---	---
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing--17/	---	---	475,224	525,019	---	---	---	---	---
State18/	---	---	371,915	410,884	273,728	---	---	---	---
Local	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation-- Coast Guard personnel16/	32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs19/	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	235,297	196,159	168,865	144,824
Noncollegiate and job training programs20/	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	119,702	76,367	43,696	9,124
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans21/	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	105,947	112,058	118,749	129,251
Dependents' education22/	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	9,648	7,734	6,420	6,449
Other agencies:									
Appalachian Regional Commission23/	---	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,632	5,323	5,327	5,145	5,145
National Endowment for the Arts24/	---	---	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,099	4,350	4,462	4,700
Arts in education	---	---	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,099	4,350	4,462	4,700
National Endowment for the Humanities25/	---	20	149	330	321	352	826	698	716
Office of Economic Opportunity26/	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	---	---	---	---	---	---
Head Start27/	96,400	325,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other elementary and secondary programs28/	20,000	42,809	16,612	---	---	---	---	---	---
Job Corps29/	34,000	144,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Youth Corps--and other training programs30/	31,000	553,368	7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)31/	1,393	6,498	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	98,092	103,400	112,661	103,556
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Table C.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990--Continued
[in thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher education programs	1,197,511	3,447,697	7,489,162	10,939,494	10,956,452	10,077,456	10,419,120	12,970,409	12,851,424
Department of Education2/	237,955	1,187,062	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	7,438,674	8,247,103	10,640,044	10,507,322
Student financial assistance32/	---	---	---	3,682,789	4,162,695	4,779,817	5,219,916	5,859,774	5,794,932
Guaranteed student loans32/	---	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,534,795	2,548,179	2,779,304	3,899,387	3,846,130
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	404,511	419,105	411,775	606,849	521,494
Facilities--loans and insurance33/	3,588	114,199	16,292	-19,031	5,307	-84,866	-43,282	10,182	62,898
College housing loans33/34/	---	---	---	14,082	-164,061	-558,178	-372,778	-31,299	-17,074
Educational activities overseas33/	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	-8	233	374	682
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	299,085	224,781	258,519	260,407
National Technical Institute for the Deaf35/	---	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	35,540	27,154	36,258	37,853
Department of Agriculture	---	---	6,450	10,453	17,741	16,877	27,799	27,799	31,273
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute36/	---	---	6,450	10,453	17,741	16,877	27,799	27,799	31,273
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,163	2,061	2,420	2,765	2,765
Sea Grant Program37/	---	---	1,886	3,123	2,163	2,061	2,420	2,765	2,765
Merchant Marine Academy38/	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	---	---	---	---	---
State marine schools38/	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Defense39/	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	1,079,768	573,400	698,879	708,757
Tuition assistance for military personnel	---	57,500	86,800	(40/)	77,100	111,368	134,500	236,089	249,755
Service academies41/	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	223,700	109,100	115,150	123,788
Senior ROTC	---	108,100	116,500	(40/)	354,000	382,440	179,200	198,325	206,856
Professional development education42/	---	77,800	90,300	(40/)	414,200	362,260	150,600	149,315	128,358
Department of Energy6/	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	19,225	22,609	15,062	15,130
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	9,859	13,571	5,929	5,857
Teacher development projects43/	---	---	---	1,400	---	---	---	---	---
Graduate traineeship programs44/	---	---	---	---	---	-4	-26	---	---
Energy conservation for buildings--higher education7/	---	---	---	53,501	12,705	8,500	7,746	6,493	6,493
Minority honors vocational training45/	---	---	---	---	150	390	598	720	860
Honors research program45/	---	---	---	---	120	480	720	820	820
Pre-college science46/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	1,100
Department of Health and Human Services8/	469,223	981,483	1,531,775	2,235,670	298,161	283,551	277,684	287,238	296,592
Health professions training programs	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	202,710	216,591	223,811	236,317
Indian health manpower47/	---	---	---	7,187	5,577	7,018	5,998	5,972	7,021
National Health Service Corps scholarships	---	---	1,206	70,667	2,268	2,277	4,100	6,531	8,882
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	9,900	9,718	10,095	10,461
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	61,075	40,726	40,301	33,406
Health teaching facilities48/	---	---	353	3,078	739	571	551	528	505
Social security postsecondary students' benefits49/ ..	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	---	---	---	---
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development33/	220,744	114,199	-55,418	---	---	---	---	---	---
College housing loans33/34/	220,744	114,199	-55,418	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table C.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	108,386	113,661	123,529	133,534
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts--estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	49,421	52,117	64,669	71,109
Indian programs:									
Continuing education50/	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	25,986	30,822	28,424	32,659
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	32,979	30,722	30,436	29,766
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	---	---	---	4,120	4,422	4,600
Educational Exchange51/	53,420	30,850	50,347	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	---	---	---	---	---	---
International educational exchange activities	6,395	306	47	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soviet-East European Research and Training52/	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,120	4,422	4,600
Department of Transportation15/	---	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	47,226	44,998	63,559	48,792
Merchant Marine Academy58/	---	---	---	---	19,898	20,476	20,579	20,611	21,445
State marine schools53/	---	---	---	---	19,777	12,073	7,961	26,062	9,900
Coast Guard Academy16/	---	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	10,086	10,810	11,740	11,555
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers54/	---	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	3,978	5,084	4,621	5,317
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel16/	---	200	250	300	538	613	564	525	575
Department of the Treasury	8,208	---	268,605	296,750	---	---	---	---	---
General revenue sharing--estimated State share to higher education17/18/	---	---	268,605	296,750	---	---	---	---	---
Coast Guard Academy16/	6,815	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers54/	1,293	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel16/	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs19/	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	764,561	768,090	725,270	691,744
Vietnam-era veterans55/	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	694,217	411,967	345,242	264,702	55,632
College student support	---	---	---	1,560,081	679,953	403,527	337,568	258,982	54,282
Work-study	---	---	---	19,893	14,264	8,440	7,674	5,720	1,350
Service persons college support56/	---	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	28,410	33,472	34,399	12,548
Post-Vietnam veterans57/	---	---	---	922	82,554	171,752	203,262	195,142	184,864
All-volunteer-force educational assistance58/	---	---	---	---	196	45,688	73,731	122,222	326,774
Veterans59/	---	---	---	---	---	107	8,386	43,423	218,774
Reservists60/	---	---	---	---	196	45,581	65,345	78,799	108,000
Veteran dependents' education61/	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	106,744	100,883	96,805	99,926
Payments to State education agencies62/	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,500	12,000	12,000
Other agencies:									
Appalachian Regional Commission23/	---	4,105	2,545	1,751	---	30	1,141	825	825
National Endowment for the Humanities25/	---	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	48,679	47,601	51,449	52,761
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	85,494	97,466	130,187	156,462
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	85,494	97,466	130,187	156,462
Sea Grant Program37/	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table C.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States Information Agency63/	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	162,897	160,447	164,807	176,107
Educational and cultural affairs	---	---	---	49,546	21,079	24,313	23,466	21,596	21,458
Educational and cultural exchange programs64/	---	---	---	---	101,529	138,039	136,646	143,194	154,163
Educational exchange activities, international ...	---	---	---	1,549	1,433	545	335	17	486
Information center and library activities65/	7,512	8,423	9,405	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other programs:									
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation66/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	753	1,379
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	17,310	14,566	17,871	15,406
Harry S Truman scholarship fund33/67/	---	---	---	-1,895	1,332	2,717	2,815	2,851	3,024
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development68/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,094	4,305
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation69/	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,200	10,005	646
Other education programs	374,652	964,719	1,608,478	1,548,730	2,107,588	2,820,407	2,981,571	3,180,741	3,498,899
Department of Education2/	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,173,055	1,825,754	1,938,998	2,071,574	2,320,790
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	285,296	295,615	301,260	340,312
Libraries	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	129,062	101,202	140,398	145,274
Rehabilitative services and handicapped research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,405,357	1,536,905	1,623,255	1,828,876
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,989	5,234	6,645	5,844
Trust funds33/	---	---	---	27	-23	50	42	16	484
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,621	220,395	271,112	336,375	330,866	342,523	347,021	352,423
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	322,095	330,164	333,571	337,907
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	8,771	12,359	13,450	14,516
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	---	---	---	---	---
Maritime Administration:									
Training for private sector employees38/	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Health and Human Services8/	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	59,770	62,060	71,912	76,976
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	59,770	62,060	71,912	76,976
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urban mass transportation--managerial training grants70/	512	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	26,293	26,361	23,906	27,070
FBI National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	4,408	5,385	5,513	9,428
FBI--Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	8,984	9,995	7,673	10,180
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	---	142	824	848
National Institute of Corrections71/	---	---	31,312	10,277	11,025	12,901	10,839	9,896	6,614

Table C.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990--Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	23,856	33,308	40,157	42,381
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	23,856	33,308	40,157	42,381
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange51/	4,385	4,815	7,363	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department of Transportation15/	---	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	2,895	3,153	4,415	4,218
Highways training and education grants72/	---	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	1,000	1,416	1,416	1,500
Maritime Administration:									
Training for private sector employees38/	---	---	---	---	1,135	1,291	1,517	1,499	1,568
Urban mass transportation--managerial									
training grants70/	---	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	604	220	1,500	1,150
Federal Aviation Administration73/									
Air traffic controllers second career program74/ ...	---	---	6,000	6,300	---	---	---	---	---
Department of the Treasury	---	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	19,110	32,768	39,100	66,265
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center75/	---	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	19,110	32,768	39,100	66,265
Other agencies:									
ACTION76/	---	---	7,045	2,833	1,761	3,368	4,110	4,800	5,200
Estimated education funds77/	---	---	7,045	2,833	1,761	3,368	4,110	4,800	5,200
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	186,175	193,115	182,839	181,093
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	152,332	160,051	146,915	139,513
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	33,843	33,064	35,924	41,580
Appalachian Regional Commission23/	---	572	1,574	8,124	113	92	---	175	175
Federal Emergency Management Agency78/	---	290	290	281	405	290	290	77	247
Estimated architect/engineer student									
development program79/	---	40	40	31	155	40	40	50	80
Estimated other training programs80/	---	250	250	250	250	250	250	27	167
General Services Administration81/									
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	---	---	---	---	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission82/	---	---	---	2,294	2,236	3,225	2,274	3,004	2,995
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	160,835	160,505	177,954	206,653
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	124,878	122,356	137,637	165,000
Books for the blind and the physically									
handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	33,813	36,245	38,233	34,382
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	809	405	99	99
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	1,335	1,499	1,985	7,172
National Aeronautics and Space Administration									
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,800	2,250	2,400	2,500	3,300
National Archives and Records Administration83/									
Libraries and other archival activities	---	---	---	---	52,118	59,521	65,153	86,266	78,716
National Commission on Libraries and									
Information Science84/	---	---	449	2,090	723	512	522	839	3,327

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Table C.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by level of education or activity, agency, and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 1990--Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Level, agency, and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990 1/
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Endowment for the Arts24/	---	340	1,068	231	1,137	1,295	1,200	1,113	900
National Endowment for the Humanities25/	---	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	75,376	76,803	84,929	87,094
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	6,545	5,393	5,880	6,846
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	2,506	1,223	870	1,500
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	731	656	650	707
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars ..	---	---	1,006	1,473	2,546	3,308	3,514	4,360	4,639
United States Information Agency--Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange51/	---	---	---	15,115	18,966	16,756	22,759	20,714	20,430
United States Institute of Peace85/	---	---	---	---	---	4,083	3,476	7,232	8,029
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of Federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	11,540	4,400	4,454	3,771
Research programs at universities and related institutions86/	1,816,276	2,283,641	3,418,374	5,801,204	8,844,575	10,538,606	11,250,464	12,009,825	12,979,957
Department of Education87/	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	60,912	42,379	90,314	94,011
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	279,943	304,888	314,294	292,143
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,951	36,835	36,133	44,821	13,872
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,754,456	1,899,680	1,940,308	2,185,535
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,225,513	2,350,426	2,536,065	2,607,780
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	3,983,407	4,282,117	4,549,261	4,978,027
Department of Housing and Urban Development	---	510	2,650	5,314	438	463	51	186	203
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	33,353	35,103	39,556	23,612
Department of Justice	---	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	8,991	6,365	5,700	4,000
Department of Labor	---	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	432	5,528	5,590	5,885
Department of State	---	8,220	10,973	188	29	432	1,243	1,269	369
Department of Transportation	---	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	25,184	16,933	22,826	27,245
Department of the Treasury	---	---	---	226	388	169	---	411	243
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	2,251	2,300	2,300	2,300
ACTION	---	---	36	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agency for International Development	---	---	---	77,063	56,960	54,652	49,535	45,025	45,481
Environmental Protection Agency	---	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	67,465	58,053	64,517	79,413
Federal Emergency Management Agency	---	---	---	1,665	1,423	---	---	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	785,141	897,497	976,478	1,085,743
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,184,921	1,232,054	1,342,648	1,507,614
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	---	---	7,093	32,590	30,261	29,176	25,676	25,690	25,610
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	---	100	---	661	395	3,244	2,633	1,619	18
U.S. Information Agency	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,913	990	432	1,666	1,870	947	853

Footnotes for Table C

- 1 Estimated.
- 2 The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- 3 These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.
- 4 This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.
- 5 This program was funded by the Department of Education in FYs 65 through 81 in the "Impact Aid" program. This program provides for education of dependents of Federal employees residing on federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.
- 6 The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission.
- 7 This program was established in 1979. Funds were appropriated for this program in FY 80.
- 8 The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.
- 9 The Head Start program was in the Office of Economic Opportunity Agency, and funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.
- 10 After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.
- 11 This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.
- 12 This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in Federal prisons.
- 13 The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.
- 14 Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.
- 15 The U.S. Department of Transportation became a department in 1967.
- 16 This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.
- 17 This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.
- 18 The States' share of revenue-sharing funds was not spent on education in FYs 81 through 86.
- 19 The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.
- 20 This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the "Veterans Job Training Program" for service persons and veterans.
- 21 This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.
- 22 This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.
- 23 This agency was established March 9, 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.
- 24 This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, \$900,000 were appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.
- 25 This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.
- 26 The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970's. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- 27 Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.
- 28 Most of these program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.
- 29 The Job Corps program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.
- 30 These program funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.
- 31 These funds were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.
- 32 Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.
- 33 Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.
- 34 This program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

Footnotes for Table C—Continued

- 35 First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.
- 36 The first year program funds were appropriated for Tuskegee Institute was 1972.
- 37 The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the coastal and marine resources of the Nation. One of the objectives is to provide trained personnel to utilize and manage these resources. This program was in the National Science Foundation and transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970. Appropriations began in 1968.
- 38 This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97-31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.
- 39 The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 88, 89, and 90 are lower than previous years because they exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.
- 40 Included in total above.
- 41 Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.
- 42 Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.
- 43 No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.
- 44 This program receives funds periodically.
- 45 The first year of appropriations for this program was FY 84.
- 46 The first year of appropriations for this program was FY 89.
- 47 This program did not exist until FY 76. Money was first awarded in 1978.
- 48 The amount reported in FY 83 was large because of a loan default.
- 49 Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.
- 50 Includes adult education, tribally controlled community colleges, and other postsecondary schools.
- 51 This program was transferred to the International Communication Agency (ICA) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the United States Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) and the Department of State's, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the ICA became the U.S.I.A.
- 52 This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.
- 53 This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97-31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce. FY 89 outlays are much higher because of the replacement of one of the training ships.
- 54 Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.
- 55 Includes Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977.
- 56 Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.
- 57 Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of \$2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations.
- 58 Public Law 98-525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: An assistance program for veterans who enter active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, an ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.
- 59 Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced \$100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of \$300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). Legislation is being proposed to fund the "basic benefit" allowance through the DOD rather than through the "Readjustment Benefits" appropriation. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs would continue to administer the program.
- 60 Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to \$140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

Footnotes for Table C--Continued

- 61 Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.
- 62 These payments have been made to State education agencies for years but they were not available as a separate budget item until FY 88.
- 63 The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.
- 64 This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80 through 83, and became an independent program in FY 84.
- 65 This program was combined with the "educational and cultural affairs" program in FY 77.
- 66 Public Law 99-661 established this program to operate the scholarship program in tribute to the former Senator of Arizona. The Foundation will award scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. The Foundation may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.
- 67 Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.
- 68 Public Law 99-498 established this Institute as an independent nonprofit corporation administered by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.
- 69 Public Laws 99-500 and 99-591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations for this program was FY 88.
- 70 This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 88 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968.
- 71 This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.
- 72 Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91-605.
- 73 The Federal Aviation Administration was an independent agency, and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.
- 74 Appropriations for this program began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.
- 75 First year of appropriations for this program was FY 70.
- 76 This agency was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- 77 These programs included the Service Learning Programs, University Year for Action, Youth Challenge Program, and the National Student Volunteer Program in FY 75. In FYs 80 to 84, programs included were the University Year for Action, Young Volunteers for Action, and National Service Learning programs. In FYs 85 and 86, the program included was the Service Learning Programs, and in FYs 87 to 90, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program.
- 78 The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created on March 25, 1979, representing a combination of about five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration.
- 79 First year of appropriations for this program was FY 68.
- 80 First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design, and Multi-Protection Design Summer Institute. These numbers have stayed consistent because the number of participants in these programs has gone down.
- 81 This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.
- 82 This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.
- 83 The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.
- 84 This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91-345.
- 85 This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.
- 86 Includes Federal funds for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. Obligation amounts are reported. FYs 89 and 90 are estimated.
- 87 Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 90 include outlays of the National Institute of Education and the National Center for Education Statistics.
---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.--Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, FYs 67 to 91; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, FYs 65 to 90; and unpublished data obtained from federal agencies. (This table was prepared February 1990.)

Table D.--Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of recipient:
Fiscal year 1980
[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	\$39,172.8	\$10,938.3	\$1,384.1	\$9,028.8	\$11,163.9	\$1,381.6	\$2,514.4	\$2,761.7
Total program funds - on-budget	\$34,317.1	\$10,938.3	\$1,292.1	\$6,890.1	\$9,550.5	\$1,381.6	\$2,514.4	\$1,750.1
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	---	226.9	7.5	---	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	---	---	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	---	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	---
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	---	0.8	1,527.1	---	0.4	---
Department of Health and Human Services	5,437.5	73.5	---	1,485.4	3,057.3	37.8	783.6	---
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	---	---	---	5.3	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	---
Department of Justice	60.7	---	---	---	9.2	51.5	---	---
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	---
Department of State	25.2	---	---	---	0.2	25.0	---	---
Department of Transportation	54.7	---	---	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	---
Department of Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	---	---	297.0	14.6	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	---	---	2,349.6	1.6	---	---	---
Other agencies and programs:								
ACTION programs	2.8	---	---	---	2.3	---	0.5	---
Agency for International Development	176.8	---	---	---	77.1	---	---	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	---	---	---	1.8	---	17.3	---
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	---	---	13.1	---	3.0	---
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	---	---	---	41.1	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	---	---	---	1.7	*	0.3	*
General Services Administration	34.8	---	---	---	---	34.8	---	---
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	-1.9	---	---	---	---	---	-1.9	---
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ..	2.3	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	---
Library of Congress	151.9	---	---	---	---	151.9	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration ..	255.5	---	---	---	254.6	---	0.9	---
National Archives and Records Administration ..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	5.2	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	---	---	---	---	---	142.6	---
National Science Foundation	808.4	---	---	32.3	772.9	---	3.2	---
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	---	---	---	32.6	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	---	---	---	---	0.4	4.8	---
United States Arms Control Agency	0.7	---	---	---	0.7	---	---	---
United States Information Agency	66.2	---	---	15.1	---	49.5	1.5	---
United States Institute of Peace	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other agencies	1.0	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	---
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	4,855.7	---	92.0	2,138.7	1,613.4	---	---	1,011.6

*Less than 50 thousand.

---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analysis, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

Table E.--Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of recipient:
Fiscal year 1989
[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	\$59,179.9	\$12,973.2	\$2,940.7	\$10,246.3	\$19,637.5	\$2,191.6	\$4,396.5	\$6,794.4
Total program funds - on-budget	\$47,912.1	\$12,973.2	\$2,721.9	\$5,345.5	\$15,895.6	\$2,191.6	\$4,396.5	\$4,388.0
Department of Education	21,671.2	7,533.5	2,209.1	3,482.2	3,538.3	318.6	746.7	3,842.9
Department of Agriculture	5,793.6	5,058.9	45.6	---	342.1	13.5	---	333.6
Department of Commerce	47.6	---	---	---	47.6	---	---	---
Department of Defense	3,698.4	53.9	---	247.6	2,127.1	1,120.5	149.3	---
Department of Energy	2,564.0	12.4	---	1.5	2,549.6	---	0.4	---
Department of Health and Human Services	6,611.9	123.5	---	550.1	4,670.0	71.9	1,196.5	---
Department of Housing and Urban Development ...	0.2	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	542.5	78.3	114.4	30.4	104.3	186.6	28.4	---
Department of Justice	88.1	---	---	---	5.7	82.4	---	---
Department of Labor	2,277.6	---	340.8	---	5.6	---	1,931.2	---
Department of State	45.8	---	---	---	4.0	40.2	---	1.8
Department of Transportation	90.8	---	---	0.3	23.0	32.4	9.0	26.1
Department of Treasury	39.5	---	---	---	0.4	39.1	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs	896.7	---	12.0	882.4	2.3	---	---	---
Other agencies and programs:								
ACTION programs	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	4.8	---
Agency for International Development	227.9	---	---	---	45.0	---	---	182.8
Appalachian Regional Commission	6.1	---	---	---	0.8	---	5.3	---
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	0.8	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	---
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	135.0	112.7	---	---	17.9	---	4.5	---
Environmental Protection Agency	64.5	---	---	---	64.5	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	0.1	---	---	---	---	*	0.1	*
General Services Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	2.9	---
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	---
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation ..	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ..	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---
Library of Congress	178.0	---	---	---	---	178.0	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration ..	978.8	---	---	---	976.5	---	2.3	---
National Archives and Records Administration ..	86.3	---	---	---	---	86.3	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	0.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8
National Endowment for the Arts	5.7	---	---	---	---	---	5.7	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	137.1	---	---	---	---	---	137.0	---
National Science Foundation	1,472.8	---	---	130.2	1,342.6	---	---	---
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25.7	---	---	---	25.7	---	---	---
Office of Economic Opportunity	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institute	5.9	---	---	---	---	0.7	5.2	---
United States Arms Control Agency	1.6	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---
United States Information Agency	185.5	---	---	20.7	---	21.6	143.2	---
United States Institute of Peace	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	7.2	---
Other agencies	0.9	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	---
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	11,267.8	---	218.8	4,900.8	3,741.9	---	---	2,406.4

*Less than 50 thousand.

---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analysis, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

Table F.--Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of recipient:
Fiscal year 1990
[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Mixed	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	\$61,777.4	\$13,924.5	\$3,114.4	\$10,199.5	\$20,687.0	\$2,380.4	\$4,737.5	\$6,734.4
Total program funds - on-budget	\$50,451.2	\$13,924.5	\$2,895.1	\$5,271.4	\$16,920.2	\$2,380.4	\$4,737.5	\$4,322.3
Department of Education	22,401.4	7,980.1	2,363.3	3,392.6	3,571.6	358.3	947.3	3,788.2
Department of Agriculture	6,228.7	5,502.9	50.0	---	323.4	14.5	---	337.9
Department of Commerce	16.6	---	---	---	16.7	---	---	---
Department of Defense	4,010.7	55.0	---	260.3	2,381.8	1,185.2	128.4	---
Department of Energy	2,635.7	12.4	---	1.7	2,621.3	---	0.4	---
Department of Health and Human Services	7,235.5	138.6	---	585.0	5,106.5	77.0	1,328.4	---
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.2	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	617.1	131.9	126.4	29.8	94.7	201.5	32.7	---
Department of Justice	98.7	---	---	---	4.0	94.7	---	---
Department of Labor	2,295.1	---	343.4	---	5.9	---	1,945.8	---
Department of State	47.2	---	---	---	3.2	42.4	---	1.8
Department of Transportation	80.2	---	---	0.4	27.4	33.0	9.5	9.9
Department of Treasury	66.5	---	---	---	0.2	66.3	---	---
Department of Veterans Affairs	839.0	---	12.0	824.7	2.3	---	---	---
Other agencies and programs:								
ACTION programs	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	5.2	---
Agency for International Development	226.7	---	---	---	45.5	---	---	181.1
Appalachian Regional Commission	6.1	---	---	---	0.8	---	5.3	---
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	---
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	122.7	103.6	---	---	15.4	---	3.8	---
Environmental Protection Agency	79.4	---	---	---	79.4	---	---	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency	0.2	---	---	---	---	*	0.2	*
General Services Administration	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	---
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation ..	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	---
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ..	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---
Library of Congress	206.7	---	---	---	---	206.7	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration ..	1,089.0	---	---	---	1,085.7	---	3.3	---
National Archives and Records Administration ..	78.7	---	---	---	---	78.7	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	5.6	---
National Endowment for the Humanities	140.7	---	---	---	---	---	140.6	---
National Science Foundation	1,664.1	---	---	156.5	1,507.6	---	---	---
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25.6	---	---	---	25.6	---	---	---
Office of Economic Opportunity	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institution	6.8	---	---	---	---	0.7	6.1	---
United States Arms Control Agency	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States Information Agency	196.5	---	---	20.4	---	21.5	154.6	---
United States Institute of Peace	8.0	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	---
Other agencies	0.9	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	---
Non-federal funds generated by federal programs	11,326.3	---	219.3	4,928.1	3,766.8	---	---	2,412.1

*Less than 50 thousand.

---Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, unpublished tabulations; budget offices of various agencies; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, and Special Analysis, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance; National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, various years; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

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